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Oberholser on the Subspecies of Leach's Petrel.¹—No less than three petrels of this group have been described from the western coast of North America.—*Oceanodroma kaedingi*, *beali* and *beldingi*. Difference of opinion has prevailed as to their relationship to one another as well as to *O. leucorhoa*. After the study of a large series of specimens including the types of all the west coast forms, Mr. Oberholser comes to the conclusion that true *leucorhoa* is found in the North Pacific as well as in the Atlantic. That *O. beali* is recognizable as a smaller subspecies ranging from south-eastern Alaska to California and that *O. kaedingi* is a still better marked subspecies occurring off the coast of Lower California. *O. beldingi* he cannot separate from *beali*. It will be interesting to see whether his conclusions will be endorsed by others or whether a still different conclusion will be reached by the next student of the group. Certainly he has presented the most careful and detailed study that has yet been offered.—W. S.

Oberholser on Birds from Islands in the Java and China Seas.—The first of these papers² covers collections from four islands, Solombo Besar, Arends, Pulo, Mata Siri and Pulo Kalambau. Fourteen new forms are described as well as one new genus, *Perissolalage* (p. 182) type *P. chalepa* sp. nov., from Solombo Besar, based on a single female. Another more extended paper³ treats of the birds of the Anamba Islands, fifty-six in number, of which nineteen are new subspecies here described for the first time. All the collections were made by Dr. W. L. Abbott.—W. S.

Paxson on the Last of the Wild Pigeon in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.⁴—Col. Paxson has spent much time in gathering the data contained in this interesting paper and is to be congratulated upon publishing it and thus placing it on permanent record. Upon glancing over the pages we realize what an amount of information can be gathered by interviewing old pigeon trappers and hunters, and are surprised that more intelligent research along these lines has not been conducted. Some of the information gathered in this manner is probably of no great value but much of it is extremely interesting and when we realize that not only is the last pigeon dead, but that every year the men who formerly hunted the bird are becoming fewer and fewer, we appreciate work of the sort that has resulted

¹ A Review of the Subspecies of the Leach Petrel, *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* (Vieillot). By Harry C. Oberholser. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 54, pp. 165-172. Published October 19, 1917.

² Birds Collected by Dr. W. L. Abbott on Various Islands in the Java Sea. By Harry C. Oberholser. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 54, pp. 177-200. November 2, 1917.

³ The Birds of the Anamba Islands, Bull. 98, U. S. Nat. Mus., pp. 1-75, June 30, 1917 [not received until November.]

⁴ The Last of the Wild Pigeon in Bucks County. A Paper by Henry D. Paxson. Read at the Fall Meeting of the Bucks County Historical Society, held at Chalfont, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Tuesday, October 22, 1912. [Printed October, 1917.] 8vo, pp. 1-18.

in the little pamphlet before us, and wish that others would take steps to gather together their local Wild Pigeon lore before it is too late. A half-tone plate figures the Cincinnati pigeon, the last survivor, shortly before its death, and the last Pennsylvania pigeon shot on October 2, 1895, now in the possession of Mr. George H. Stuart, 3rd.—W. S.

Peters on Birds from Santo Domingo.¹—Mr. Peters spent about two months (February 6–April 11) in 1916, on an ornithological reconnaissance of the northern coast of Santo Domingo, in the interests of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. A collection representing ninety-two species was the result and it is described in detail in the present paper. No new forms are proposed but the relationship of the San Domingo birds to allied species is discussed, important field notes are presented and by way of introduction there is a comprehensive review of the literature of the ornithology of the island. Altogether Mr. Peters' paper forms one of the most important contributions to our knowledge of the bird life of this rather neglected island.—W. S.

Recent Papers by Gyldenstolpe.²—In the 'Arkiv för Zoologi' of the Swedish Academy, Nils Gyldenstolpe has published an account of collections of birds from Bukit Tangga and Lower Perak in the Malay Peninsula and another important article on the heel pads on the tarsus of various birds—Toucans, Woodpeckers, etc., with drawings showing the extent of their development.—W. S.

Cary's 'Life Zone Investigations in Wyoming.'³—This report is based upon the field work of the author since 1909 as well as that of numerous other members of the Biological Survey. The greater part is devoted to a detailed consideration of the several life zones of the state; their boundaries, subdivisions and characteristic animals and plants.

The bird matter is restricted entirely to the lists of breeding species under the several zones, but there is an annotated list of the trees and shrubs at the end of the report. An excellent colored faunal map completes what will be a most welcome and helpful publication to anyone undertaking scientific field work of any kind in Wyoming.—W. S.

Third Report of the Meriden Bird Club.⁴—The report of this well known club of which Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes is the General Manager—

¹ Birds from the Northern Coast of the Dominican Republic. By James L. Peters. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Vol. LXI, No. 11. October, 1917. pp. 391–426.

² On Birds and Mammals from the Malay Peninsula. By Nils Gyldenstolpe. Arkiv. för Zoologi. K. Svensk. Vet. Akad. 10, No. 26. pp. 1–31. February 8, 1917.

³ Life Zone Investigations in Wyoming. By Merritt Cary. North American Fauna, No. 42 Biological Survey, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. October 3, 1917. pp. 1–95, map and numerous half-tone illustrations.

⁴ Third Report of the Meriden Bird Club. 1916. 8vo, pp. 1–108 + 6.